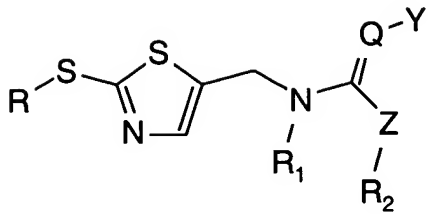
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following replacement pages 3-5 where typographical errors have been corrected:



(VI),

or, where applicable, an E/Z-isomer, a mixture of E/Z-isomers and/or a tautomer thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, which is known or can be prepared by processes known *per se* and wherein R_1, R_2, Y, and Q are as defined above for the compound of formula (I) and R is as defined above for the compound of formula (II); *or*

e) converting a compound of formula (IV) by reaction with a compound of formula (V) into a compound of formula (VI); and

f) converting a compound of formula (VI) by means of a chlorinating agent into a compound of formula (I);

and in each case, if desired, converting a compound of formula (I) obtainable in accordance with the process or by another method, or an E/Z-isomer or tautomer thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, into a different compound of formula (I) or an E/Z-isomer or ~~ta-u-tomer~~ tautomer thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, separating a mixture of E/Z-isomers obtainable in accordance with the process and isolating the desired isomer, and/or ~~conve-r-ting~~ converting a free compound of formula (I) obtainable in accordance with the process or by another method, or an E/Z-isomer or tautomer thereof, into a salt or converting a salt, obtainable in accordance with the process or by another method, of a compound of formula (I) or of an E/Z-isomer or tautomer thereof or into the free compound of formula (I) or an E/Z-isomer or tautomer thereof or into a different salt.

Methods of synthesis for the compounds of formula (I) are describes in the literature. It has been found, however, that the intermediates that have to be used in those synthesis processes known in the literature cause considerable problems during production on ~~a-c-count~~ account of their high level of toxicity and, moreover, can be removed quantitatively from the active substance only with a significant outlay. Accordingly, the known processes are not satisfactory in that respect, giving rise to the need to make available improved preparation processes for those compounds.

Some compounds of formulae (I), (II), (IV), (V) and (VI) contain asymmetric carbon atoms, as a result of which the compounds may occur in optically active form. Formulae (I)

to (VI) are intended to include all those possible isomeric forms as well as mixtures thereof, for example racemates or mixtures of E/Z-isomers.
The general terms used hereinbefore and hereinafter have the meanings given below, ~~u n l e s s~~ unless defined otherwise:
Unless defined otherwise, carbon-containing groups and compounds each contain from 1 up to and including 8, preferably from 1 up to and including 6, especially from 1 up to and including 4, more especially 1 or 2, carbon atoms.
Alkyl-both as a group *per se* and as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as haloalkyl, arylalkyl or hydroxyalkyl - is in each case giving due consideration to the number of carbon atoms contained in the group or compound in question, either straight-chained, i.e. methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl or hexyl, or branched, for example ~~iso propyl~~ isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, neopentyl or isohexyl.

Alkenyl - both as a group *per se* and as a structural element of the other groups and ~~comp o u n d s~~ compounds, such as haloalkenyl or arylalkenyl - is, in each case giving due consideration to the number of carbon atoms contained in the group or compound in questions, either straight-chained, for example vinyl, 1-methylvinyl, allyl, 1-butenyl or 2-hexenyl, or branched, for ~~e x a m p l e~~ example isopropenyl.

Alkynyl - both as a group *per se* and as a structural element of other groups and ~~comp o u n d s~~ compounds, such as haloalkynyl - is, in each case giving due consideration to the number of ~~c a r b o n~~ carbon atoms contained in the group or compound in question, either straight-chained, for ~~e x a m p l e~~ example propargyl, 2-butynyl or 5-hexynyl, or branched, for example 2-ethynylpropyl or 2-propargylisopropyl.
C_3-C_8 Cycloalkyl is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, especially cyclo hexyl.
Aryl is phenyl or naphthyl, especially phenyl.
Heterocyclyl is understood as being a five-to seven-membered monocyclic saturated or ~~u n s a t u r a t e d~~ unsaturated ring that contains from one to three hetero atoms selected from the group ~~c o n s i s t i n g~~ consisting of N, O and S, especially N and S, or a bicyclic ring that may contain either in only one ring - such as, for example, thiazolyl, thiazolinyl, thiazolidinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoaxalinyl, indolinyl, benzothiophenyl or benzofuranyl - or in both rings - such as, for example, in pteridinyl or purinyl - independently of one another, one or more hetero atoms selected from N, O and S. Preference is given to thiazolyl, thiazolyl, thiazolinyl, pyridyl, ~~p y r i m i~~

~~dinyl~~ pyrimidinyl and benzothiazolyl. Heteroaryl is an aromatic mono- or bicyclic ring of the type defined above.

The said heterocyclyl rings are optionally substituted with one to three substituents – ~~accordi-ng~~ according to substitution possibilities on the ring system - selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_1-C_4alkyl, halogen-C_1-C_4alkyl and X, wherein X, is as defined hereinbelow. Preferred are chlorine and $-CH_2Cl$.

Halogen - both as a group *per se* and as a structural element of other groups and ~~compounds~~ compounds, such as haloalkyl, haloalkenyl and haloalkynyl - is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or ~~iodine~~ iodine, especially fluorine, chlorine or bromine, more especially chlorine or bromine, very especially chlorine.

Halo-substituted carbon-containing groups and compounds, such as haloalkyl or haloalkenyl, may be partially halogenated or perhalogenated, the halogen substituents in the case of multi-halogenation being the same or different. Examples of haloalkyl-both as a group *per se* and as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as haloalkenyl - are methyl substituted from one to three times by fluorine, chlorine and/or by ~~bromine~~ bromine, such as CHF_2 or CF_3; ethyl substituted from one to five times by fluorine, chlorine and/or by bromine, such as CH_2CF_3, CF_2CF_3, CF_2CCl_3, CF_2CHCl_2, CF_2CHF_2, CF_2CFCl_2, CF_2CHBr_2, CF_2CHClF, CF_2CHBrF or CClFCHClF; propyl or isopropyl substituted from one to seven times by fluorine, chlorine and/or by bromine, such as $CH_2CHBrCH_2Br$, CF_2CHFCF_3, $CH_2CF_2CF_3$ or $CH(CF_3)2$; and butyl or an isomer thereof substituted from one to nine times by fluorine, chlorine and/or by bromine, such as $CF(CF_3)CHFCF_3$ or $CH_2(CF_2)_2CF_3$. Haloalkenyl is, for example, $CH_2CH{=}CHCl$, $CH_2CH{=}CCl_2$, $CH_2CF\text{-}CF_2$ or $CH_2CH{=}CHCH_2Br$.

A leaving group X_1 is hereinbefore and hereinafter understood as being all in ~~connetion~~ connection with chemical reactions atoms or groups which can act as leaving groups and which are known to the artisan. Preferred are halogen, such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine; -O-C(=O)-A, -O-P(=O)(-A)$_2$, -O-Si(C_1-C_8-Alkyl)$_3$, -O-(C_1-C_8-Alkyl), -O-Aryl, -O-S(=O)$_2$A, -S-P(=O)(-A)$_2$, -S-P(=S)(-A)$_2$, -S-S-(C_1-C_8-Alkyl), -S-S-Aryl, -S-(C_1-C_8-Alkyl), -S-Aryl, -S(=O)A, or $-S(=O)_2A$, wherein A is C_1-C_8-alkyl, C_2-C_8-alkenyl, C_2-C_8-alkinyl, aryl or benzyl, which are unsubstituted or substituted; C_1-C_8-alkoxy or di-(C_1-C_8-alkyl)amin, wherein the alkyl ~~gruops~~ groups are independent of each other; NO_3, NO_2, sulfate, sulfite, phosphate, phosphite, carboxylate, iminoester, N_2 or carbamate. Preferred leaving groups are chlorine and ~~bromine~~ bromine, especially chlorine. Other preferred leaving groups are given in the examples.